

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SHAWN A. PRATER,

Defendant.

**8:22–CR–125**

**PRELIMINARY ORDER OF  
FORFEITURE AND FORFEITURE  
MONEY JUDGMENT**

This matter is before the Court on the Government’s “Motion for Forfeiture and Forfeiture Money Judgment.” [Filing 219](#). Having reviewed the record in this case and being duly advised in the premises, the Court finds as follows:

1. On November 30, 2023, Defendant Shawn A. Prater and the Government entered into a plea agreement which provided that the Defendant would plead guilty to Count VIII of the Indictment. [Filing 193 at 1](#). Count VIII charges the Defendant with wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 and 2. [Filing 1 at 18–20](#).

2. The Indictment in this case also included a Forfeiture Allegation. [Filing 1 at 21–22](#). The beginning of the Forfeiture Allegation states that it is “alleging forfeiture pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(a)(1)(C) and 982(a)(2)(A).” [Filing 1 at 21](#). At another point in the Forfeiture Allegation, it states that the Defendant “shall forfeit to the United States of America, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(2), any property constituting, or derived from, proceeds the defendant obtained directly or indirectly as the result of such violation.” [Filing 1 at 21](#). However, the concluding paragraph of the Forfeiture Allegation makes clear that it is all

made “pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), 18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(2)(A), 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), and Rule 32.2(a), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.” [Filing 1 at 22](#).

3. Pursuant to the terms of the Defendant’s plea agreement, he agreed to admit to paragraphs 2(a) and 2(h) of the Forfeiture Allegation. [Filing 193 at 1](#). Paragraph 2(a) of the Forfeiture Allegation provides for a “money judgment in an amount equal to the proceeds obtained as a result of the offenses” while Paragraph 2(h) of the Forfeiture Allegation provides for forfeiture of the “Residence at 2002 Maple Street Omaha, Nebraska, further identified as Dewey Place, Lot 1 Block 0, 50x122[.]” [Filing 1 at 21–22](#).

4. The plea agreement specifically provides that the Defendant “agrees to entry of a money judgment against [him] for \$80,165.00, an amount equal to the proceeds of Paycheck Protection Program and/or Economic Injury Disaster Loans that [he] obtained.” [Filing 193 at 1](#). The plea agreement also states that the “Defendant further waives any right, title or interest in the following firearm seized from his residence and does not object if it is destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the United States: Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065.” [Filing 193 at 1](#).

5. On November 30, 2023, the Defendant appeared before a United States Magistrate Judge for a Change of Plea Hearing. [Filing 262 at 1–2](#). Consistent with his plea agreement, the Defendant confirmed that he intended to withdraw his previous not guilty plea and enter a guilty plea to Count VIII of the Indictment. [Filing 262 at 2–3](#), 6, 22. During the Change of Plea Hearing, the Defendant also admitted to Paragraphs 2(a) and 2(h) of the Forfeiture Allegation and further waived any right, title, or interest in the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065, that was seized from his residence. [Filing 262 at 8](#), 20, 25. The Magistrate Judge also discussed both the money and the property described in the plea agreement and then specifically asked the Defendant if it was “true

[that] the currency or property was, in fact, used one way or another with respect to the crime and/or was the currency, proceeds, or property purchased from the crime?” [Filing 262 at 21](#). The Defendant responded, “Yes, Sir.” [Filing 262 at 21](#). Following the hearing, the Magistrate Judge submitted a written Findings and Recommendation recommending that the Court accept the Defendant’s plea to Count VIII of the Indictment. [Filing 189](#). After conducting a *de novo* review of the matter, the Court accepted the Defendant’s plea. [Filing 264](#).

6. By virtue of the Defendant’s plea of guilty, his agreement regarding the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065, and his admission at the Change of Plea Hearing that the aforementioned property “was, in fact, used one way or another with respect to the crime and/or was the currency, proceeds, or property purchased from the crime[.]” [Filing 262 at 21](#), the Defendant has forfeited his interest in the Residence at 2002 Maple Street Omaha, Nebraska, further identified as Dewey Place, Lot 1 Block 0, 50x122 and the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065. The Government is therefore entitled to possession of the Residence at 2002 Maple Street Omaha, Nebraska, further identified as Dewey Place, Lot 1 Block 0, 50x122 and the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065, pursuant to [18 U.S.C. § 981\(a\)\(1\)\(C\)](#), [28 U.S.C. § 2461\(c\)](#), and [21 U.S.C. § 853](#). Therefore, the Government’s Motion for a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture should be granted.

7. Additionally, the Government’s Motion for a Forfeiture Money Judgment in the amount of \$80,165.00, which represents an amount equal to the proceeds of the Paycheck Protection Program and/or Economic Injury Disaster Loans that the Defendant obtained, should be granted.

8. As a final matter, the Court notes that the Government invoked both the civil forfeiture statute ([18 U.S.C. § 981](#)) and the criminal forfeiture statute ([18 U.S.C. § 982](#)) in the Forfeiture

Allegation and its Motion for Preliminary Order of Forfeiture and Forfeiture Money Judgment. See [Filing 1 at 21](#)–22; [Filing 219 at 1](#)–2. However, because the Defendant has pleaded guilty to wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, the civil forfeiture statute, § 981, applies. See *United States v. Waits*, 919 F.3d 1090, 1096 (8th Cir. 2019). The Defendant did not plead guilty to a species of wire fraud for which criminal forfeiture under § 982 applies as best evidenced by the fact that all parties agree the Defendant is subject to a 20-year maximum term of imprisonment rather than the 30-year maximum term of imprisonment that governs when the wire fraud offense affects a financial institution. See [Filing 193 at 4](#); [Filing 262 at 8](#); *United States v. Garbacz*, 33 F.4th 459, 472 (8th Cir. 2022) (noting that 18 U.S.C. § 1343 imposes a higher maximum sentence for wire fraud conditions if the violation affects a financial institution). Here, the Defendant did not plead guilty to wire fraud that “affects a financial institution,” and, thus, 18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(2)(A) is inapposite because that criminal forfeiture statute only applies to wire fraud offenses “affecting a financial institution[.]” See 18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(2).

However, because the Forfeiture Allegation also correctly cites to the proper, civil forfeiture statute, 18 U.S.C. § 981(c)(1)(A)—which does apply to the wire fraud offense in this case—the Court concludes that the Government’s superfluous references to 18 U.S.C. § 982 do not invalidate an otherwise valid forfeiture. See *Garbacz*, 33 F.4th at 472 (citing to Rule 52(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in support of its conclusion that no matter whether the civil or criminal wire fraud statute applied to a case involving wire fraud, the property at issue was forfeitable under either standard). Like the property at issue in *Garbacz*, and for the reasons previously explained in this Order, the Court concludes that the property at issue here was “derived from proceeds that were ‘obtained directly or indirectly’ as a result of wire fraud and were

‘traceable to’ wire fraud.” *Id.* at 473 (citing 18 U.S.C. §§ 982(a)(2)(A) and 981(a)(1)(C)). During the Change of Plea Hearing, the Defendant admitted that “the currency or property was, in fact, used one way or another with respect to the crime and/or was the currency, proceeds, or property purchased from the crime[.]” [Filing 262 at 21](#). The Eighth Circuit has previously upheld orders of forfeiture in similar circumstances even when the indictment only cited 18 U.S.C. § 982. *See United States v. Waits*, 830 F. App’x 790 (8th Cir. 2020) (“Although the indictment cited only 18 U.S.C. § 982, [the defendant] had adequate notice that the government intended to seek forfeiture”). Here, the Forfeiture Allegation repeatedly, and correctly, cited to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C). *See Filing 1 at 21*–22. Any erroneous reference by the Government to § 982 in this case does not affect the Defendant’s substantial rights and must be disregarded. *See Garbacz*, 33 F.4th 472 (citing Fed. R. Crim. P. 52(a)); *see also United States v. Silvius*, 512 F.3d 364, 370 (7th Cir. 2008) (“Listing the wrong forfeiture statute did not prevent [the defendant] from receiving notice under Rule 32.2(a)”). Accordingly,

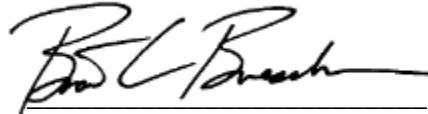
IT IS ORDERED:

1. The Government’s “Motion for Forfeiture and Forfeiture Money Judgment,” [Filing 219](#), is granted.
2. Based upon the Forfeiture Allegation of the Indictment, the Defendant’s the plea of guilty to Count VIII of the Indictment, and the Defendant’s agreement to forfeit his interest in the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065, the Government is hereby authorized to seize the Residence at 2002 Maple Street Omaha, Nebraska, further identified as Dewey Place, Lot 1 Block 0, 50x122 and the Mossberg .410 shotgun, serial number P615065.
3. The Defendant’s interest in the subject Property is hereby forfeited to the Government for disposition in accordance with the law, subject to the provisions of [21 U.S.C. § 853\(n\)\(1\)](#), [18 U.S.C. § 981\(a\)\(1\)\(C\)](#), [28 U.S.C. § 2461\(c\)](#), and Rule 32.2(a), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
4. The subject Property is to be held by the Government in its secure custody and control.

5. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(1), the government shall publish for at least thirty consecutive days on an official internet government forfeiture site, [www.forfeiture.gov](http://www.forfeiture.gov)., notice of this Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, notice of publication evidencing the government's intent to dispose of the property in such manner as the Attorney General may direct, and notice that any person, other than the defendant, having or claiming a legal interest in any of the subject property must file a Petition with the Court within thirty days of the final publication of notice or of receipt of actual notice, whichever is earlier.
6. The published notice shall state the Petition referred to in Paragraph 5, above, shall be for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of the Petitioner's interest in the Property, shall be signed by the Petitioner under penalty of perjury, and shall set forth the nature and extent of the Petitioner's right, title, or interest in the Property and any additional facts supporting the Petitioner's claim and the relief sought.
7. The government may also, to the extent practicable, provide direct written notice to any person known to have an interest in the Property as a substitute for published notice as to those persons so notified.
8. The Defendant shall be, and hereby is, liable for a forfeiture money judgment in the amount of \$80,165.00.
9. Upon adjudication of all third-party interests, this Court will enter a Final Order of Forfeiture pursuant to [21 U.S.C. § 853\(n\)](#), [18 U.S.C. § 981\(a\)\(1\)\(C\)](#), [28 U.S.C. § 2461\(c\)](#), and Rule 32.2(a), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, in which all interests will be addressed.

Dated this 21st day of February, 2024.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. C. Buescher", written over a horizontal line.

Brian C. Buescher  
United States District Judge